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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXIX.---NO. 61. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901. WHOLE NO. 10,697

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Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Davis & Guion—The climax.
The Sheriff—Execution Sale.
E. Warren & Son—Fresh butter.
Notice—Dissolution of copartnership
Independent Ice Co.—Announcem't.
Opera House—"A Romance of Coon Hollow."
Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.—Notice to depositors.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Quick—Gas heater.
Mrs. Sullivan—Notice.
Bazaar—At Parish House.
Wanted—Situation as clerk.
Wanted—Three gallons sorghum.

OUTLINES.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the cotton crop of 1901-02 at 9,674,000 bales. —— Tom Sharkey has challenged Jim Jeffries to fight for the championship. —— American ship Roanoke, with coal from Norfolk bound for San Francisco, arrived at Honolulu with cargo on fire. —— Admissions to the Charleston Exposition on Monday were 22,000. —— A resolution introduced in the House asks for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Schley matter. —— First National Bank at Ballston, N. Y., closed; the teller is a defaulter, and under arrest. —— James Wilcox, charged with the abduction of Miss Nellie Cropsey at Elizabeth City, N. C., is held for the grand jury. —— Chas. Brown, hanged at Mt. Holly, N. J., for murder, made a desperate attempt to escape a short time before the execution. —— Serious differences between white and negro workingmen at Lewiston, Pa., are feared. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 3½@5 per cent., the last loan at 4½ per cent.; cotton quiet at 8 5-16c; flour market steady; wheat —spot firm, No. 2 red 84½c; corn—spot dull, No. 2 69½c; oats—spot firmer. No. 2 49½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 63 degrees; 8 P. M., 55 degrees; maximum, 69 degrees; minimum, 55 degrees; mean, 62 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, 2.26; rainfall since 1st of the month to date, 2.26.

Stage of water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 3.6 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—For North Carolina: Cloudy and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair and continued cold, brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Port Almanac---December 4.

Sun Rises	6.54 A. M.
Sun Sets	4.46 P. M.
Day's Length	9 H. 52 M.
High Water at Southport	3.07 P. M.
High Water Wilmington	4.37 P. M.

For the convenience of those who do not care to read the President's message, publish elsewhere in the STAR to-day, we give a comprehensive summary of it on the second page.

A big crop of icebergs is reported to be drifting southward into the path of the trans-Atlantic steamers, and the ship-masters have to keep their eyes open to prevent bumping up against them.

A. R. Peacock, a millionaire steel man of Pittsburg, is getting rid of some of his surplus money by buying houses for his poor friends. He observed Thanksgiving day by buying two nice houses and fitting them up in good style for two of his old friends. He proposes to keep on doing that.

It is reported that the Republican leaders in Maryland have been hatching up a plan to defeat Gorman for the Senate by trying to get Isidor Rayner to consent to let his name go in. Ten Democratic votes with the Republican vote would beat Gorman, but Rayner isn't the kind of stuff that stool pigeons are made out of.

The Durham *Sun* says a Durham lady visiting in the county in New Jersey in which is located the poor house where Noah Raby resides, saw the old fellow shortly after he had celebrated his 130th birthday, and he told her he was glad to see some one from "down home." Noah wandered off in his youth and has always been sorry he did.

Antonio Marco, a young Cuban, a student in engineering at Cornell University, has a dog of discriminating judgment. The other day that dog was investigating a pile of old papers, came across a $20 bill, picked it up and carried it to Antonio. This is a discriminating dog unless Antonio is a young man who does not discriminate in the stories he tells.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.
For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

FIFTH STREET BRIDGE

Magnificent Iron Structure Will Span Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Tracks.

AUDIT AND FINANCE BOARD.

Appropriation of Aldermen for Purpose Approved Last Night—Other Proceeding at the Regular Semi-Monthly Session.

The iron bridge across the Atlantic Coast Line railway at Fifth street for which Alderman J. F. Maunder, of the First Ward, has worked so persistently since he was elected to membership on the Board less than a year ago, seems now a certainty beyond peradventure.

The final step to this end was taken last night by the Board of Audit and Finance when that body decided, after a presentation of the case by Mr. Maunder, to approve the action of the Aldermen on the night before in appropriating the $4,500 necessary to the building of the bridge, even if the money has to be borrowed and payment for the structure be made out of next year's revenue of the city.

The action of the auditing board was taken at the regular semi-monthly meeting last night over which Chairman H. C. McQueen presided and upon which there were in attendance Messrs. Jesse Wilder and John A. Orrell.

The bridge matter was introduced by the reading of a communication from the Aldermen apprising the Finance board of the action of Monday night relative thereto. Mr. Maunder presented the desires of his people in regard to the bridge and the action was unanimous, though the Finance board did not contemplate that the money would have to be borrowed. If the present year's tax collections are not sufficient to meet the expenditure, it was seen that the completion of the bridge could not be effected before the next fiscal year anyway and in that event the amount could reasonably be deducted from the 1902 revenue.

Readers of the city papers will remember that the A. C. L. Company have before the board a proposition to erect the abutments for the bridge if the city will build the remainder of the structure. The cost of the abutments will be about the same as for the construction of the bridge proper. Alderman Maunder's idea is to have the bridge about 125 feet span and 21 to 22 feet above tracks. The Sixth street bridge, which is now in a very dilapidated condition, will be abandoned, for the present at least.

The Board of Audit and Finance also last night concurred in the action of the Aldermen in the extra appropriation of $450 for two horses for the Chemical Engine Company and $55 for equipment. Alderman George Harriss and Chief Schnibben were present to urge the appropriation.

Action was deferred for investigation in the matter of reducing the scavenger license from $50 to $25 per year.

Bill of J. C. McCartney, amounting to $51.50, for work on a sewer pipe to the residence of Mr. W. D. McMillan, Jr., Fifth, between Dock and Orange streets, was disallowed. The work was to conform the pipe to the grade of the street work in the locality, but the Board held that the expense should be borne by the property owner.

Bond of Roger Moore's Sons & Co., in the sum of $1,000, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, as surety, for faithful performance of street paving contract, was approved.

Two coupons of $25 each, which had been paid, were burned in presence of the Board, after which adjournment was taken.

Kinston Lodge of Elks.

District Deputy H. J. Gerken, C. T. Harper, W. F. Robertson, I. W. Solomon, W. J. Bellamy, F. P. Turrentine, E. J. Bear, J. P. Taylor, T. H. Wright, C. C. Chadbourn, J. F. Woolvin and other prominent Elks of Wilmington left last night for Goldsboro where they will be joined by a contingent of Raleigh, Durham and Goldsboro Elks and leave this morning for Kinston to institute the new lodge of the order in that city this afternoon. A magnificent banquet at night will follow the installation of the new officers.

The President's Message.

An excellent synopsis of President Roosevelt's message is printed on the third page of the STAR to-day. It covers every feature of importance and in the condensed form will probably be read by four times as many people as will read the full text. The entire message would occupy about two pages of the STAR.

Accident to the Wistaria.

The United States buoy tender *Wistaria*, whose accident off Bald Head was reported in these columns Sunday, was towed up to the city yesterday by the tug *Alexander Jones* and she is now at Skinner's shipyard for temporary repairs, after which she will proceed to Charleston.

St. Paul's Vestrymen.

The annual election of vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal parish was held Monday night and resulted in the choice of the following: Walter G. MacRae, R. C. Cantwell, W. P. Toomer, John J. Fowler, R. H. Pickett, G. O. Gaylord and Edgar Taylor. Last night at the meeting for organization.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Rockingham, N. C., now has a system of electric lighting for the town.

— Christian Science services this evening at 8 o'clock, room No. 10, Masonic Temple.

— The Norwegian barque *Albatross* arrived in port yesterday from Demarara to Heide & Co.

— The offices of the Carolina Northern Railroad have been removed from Lumberton to Marion, S. C.

— The President's message, carefully condensed, may be found on the third page of the STAR.

— The meeting of Produce Exchange managers was postponed yesterday until the same hour, 12:15 P. M. to-day.

— State Guard commissions were received yesterday by Lieutenants N. E. Gillican and Geo. P. James, recently elected by the W. L. I.

— Copies of the Confederate Souvenir Calendar being sold for the benefit of the Jefferson Davis monument, may be had at the jewelry store of Capt. G. W. Huggins.

— There will be a regular monthly meeting of the Dorcas Society in the Lutheran Memorial building tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. A large attendance is desired.

— The interest in the puzzle pictures, which appear on the third page of the STAR, continues to grow. Scores of readers of the paper give them the preference over everything else.

— Announcement is made of the forthcoming marriage of Miss Esther Cameron, daughter of Mrs. Mary Cameron, to Mr. Robert J. Sellers, both popular young people of this city.

— Susan Bryan and Becky Jones, two colored women, who had a fight Monday on Swann street, were before Mayor pro tem. VonGlahn yesterday. The first named got ten days on the roads and the last named thirty days.

— It is expected that the laying of pipe for the Fifth Ward water works will be commenced in a few days. The work will be under the direction of Engineer John H. Sweeney, of the Clarendon Water Works Company.

INDEPENDENT ICE COMPANY.

Organized by Election of Officers Last Night—Ground Already Broken for Factory—Promising Enterprise.

At an enthusiastic meeting last night at The Orton of the stockholders of the Independent Ice Company, recently organized in Wilmington with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, an election of officers was held and other business transacted necessary to the beginning of business.

The following directors were chosen: Messrs. J. A. Springer, W. G. Whitehead, W. E. Springer, D. H. Penton, Wm. E. Pardew, Robt. W. Wallace and L. H. Simmons. The directors subsequently met and elected officers as follows:

President—J. A. Springer.
Vice President—W. E. Springer.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. H. Penton.
General Manager—L. H. Simmons.

Ground has already been broken for the new factory in the vicinity of Seventh and Hanover streets and the building of the factory will be commenced at an early date. The gentlemen behind the enterprise are among the leading business men of the city and the Independent Ice Company promises exceedingly well. It announces that it is free from all associations or combines and is in the ice field to remain. The capacity of the factory will be as large, if not the largest in the State, and every detail of the retail and wholesale trade will be carefully fostered.

In an advertisement in another column the company announces that it will be ready to deliver ice March 1st, 1902.

FUNERAL OF MISS JONES.

Impressively Conducted Yesterday Afternoon From Residence of Her Sister.

Although the weather was threatening at the hour, a very large number of friends gathered yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. Carrie Moffitt, No. 208 South Second street, to attend the funeral services over the remains of Miss Margeret Jones, whose sad death was chronicled in these columns yesterday morning. The services were impressively conducted by the Rev. J. M. Wells, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was for many years a devoted and valuable member.

The floral tributes were many and exceedingly handsome. Among the number were pretty designs from Hemenway and Union schools in recognition of the long and distinguished connection of Miss Jones with the city public schools.

The Union Annex, of which Miss Jones was principal for many years, held appropriate memorial services in the morning out of respect for her memory, after which the pupils were dismissed for the day. The Union School was also dismissed earlier than usual as a mark of respect for the deceased.

The interment was in Oakdale cemetery, the following having acted as pall bearers: Honorary, Mr. B. G. Worth and Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy. Active, Messrs. Chas. H. Robinson, R. E. Smith, Richard Price, W. J. Crosswell, Jr., P. Pearsall and B. F. Hall.

SEASON OF ELECTIONS

Various Secret Orders Are Choosing Their Leaders for the New Year.

THE MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor--Representatives to Several Grand Lodge Bodies, In Flourishing Condition.

In Wilmington, which city has perhaps a larger number of secret orders than any other in the South of its size, the months of December and January are always fraught with much interest for lodgemen for the reason that during that season much of the sessions is taken up with the election and installation of officers for the new fiscal year.

December, 1901, thus far, has been no exception to the rule, and lodge elections and installations will go steadily forward now until all have settled down for the New Year.

Clarendon Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Clarendon Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, elected officers last night for the ensuing term of six months, as follows:

C. C.—J. L. Daddow.
V. C.—J. J. Moore.
P.—R. M. Capps.
M. of W.—E. D. Warren.
K. of R. & S.—J. F. Littleton.
M. of F.—W. C. VonGlahn.
M. of E.—W. C. Galloway.
M. at A.—G. A. Warren.
I. G.—P. T. Dicksey.
O. G.—Geo. Sloan.
General Relief Committee.—J. D. Nutt.

These officers will be installed at the first meeting in January 1902.

Carolina Council, Royal Arcanum.

Carolina Council, Royal Arcanum, at a meeting held last night, elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Regent—Wm. J. Bellamy.
Vice Regent—W. J. Robinson.
Orator—J. S. Hooper.
Secretary—C. H. O'Berry.
Collector—R. C. DeRosset.
Treasurer—W. C. Armstrong.
Chaplain—J. B. Cooper.
Guide—W. J. Toomer.
Warden—Marsden Bellamy, Jr.
Sentinel—W. J. Meredith.
Representative—H. E. Bonitz.
Alternate—E. F. Johnson.
Trustees—E. H. Munson, I. M. Bear and J. M. Solky.

Stonewall Lodge Knights of Pythias.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, K. of P., elected officers Monday night as follows:

C. C.—H. D. Stanland.
V. C.—J. C. McLeod.
Prelate—L. P. Page.
M. of W.—W. E. Davis.
K. of R. S.—W. F. Robertson.
M. of F.—D. F. Barnes.
M. of E.—H. J. Bierman.
M. at A.—Geo. A. Peterson.
I. G.—E. H. Balson.
O. G.—J. M. Holmes.

Major W. F. Robertson was chosen grand representative to the Grand Lodge, which meets this year in Asheville.

Knights of Honor Election.

Carolina Lodge No. 434, Knights of Honor, held its annual election of officers last night, which resulted in the choice of the following:

S. P. D.—R. M. Wescott.
D.—Geo. N. Harriss.
V. D.—A. J. Howell.
A. D.—H. G. Smallbones.
Reporter—S. G. Hall.
F. R.—T. O. Bunting.
Treas.—Col. Jno. L. Cantwell.
Chaplain—J. W. Craig.
Guide—R. C. Cantwell.
Guardian—S. H. Terry.
Sentinel—J. M. McGowan.
Trustees—R. C. Cantwell, R. M. Wescott and J. M. McGowan.

The financial gain of the order during the last three months has been $172,500. During the month of October alone the Supreme Medical Examiner approved 366 petitions, and on November 4th he received in one day forty-eight and approved forty-one applications, which is a greater number than on any day since May, 1900. The order all over the world has taken on new life and is now in a most flourishing condition.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Three Deeds Conveying City Lots Were Recorded Yesterday at Court House.

Following are property transfers recorded yesterday at the Court House:

Mary B. Jewett, Jno. F. Pugh and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Edward Woolten, an undivided one-seventh interest in house and lot on east side of Third between Grace and Walnut streets, the lot being 66x330 feet in size; consideration $1,025.

James Wilson, of New York, to Emma F. Collier, of Wilmington, lot on north side of Harnett between Fourth and Fifth streets, 55x65 feet in size; consideration, $400.

Thos. C. Miller and S. M. West, executors, to Edward Roan (by deed of date Feb. 4th, 1864), lot on west side of Seventh street between Red Cross and Campbell streets, 33x65 feet; consideration, $1. Also, another deed transferring the same property from Edward Roan (date Sept. 25th, 1865), to Michael Hooper, same consideration.

Will Go to Charleston.

Mr. J. B. Worsley, who has been conducting the Brunswick Hotel at Southport, came up to the city yesterday evening accompanied by his little son, and will leave to-day for Charleston to engage in the hotel business. The Brunswick Hotel will be conducted in the future by Mr. W. M. Caples, of Baltimore, who was formerly employed in Mr. Worsley's restaurant in this city.

COTTON MARKET, LOCALLY.

Sudden Advance Yesterday the Subject of Much Comment—Estimate by Latham, Alexander & Co.

In view of issuance of the government crop report, there was a decided advance in cotton yesterday, and the rise was so pronounced as to cause general comment on the floors of the local Produce Exchange and in brokers' offices. The New York spot market went to 8 5-16 for middling during the day and the local spot market to 7⅞c. New York futures advanced during business hours from the neighborhood of 7.50 to a uniform 8 cents for the months of January, March and May. Still higher prices are predicted.

Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., the well known New York bankers and cotton commission merchants, in a recent estimate sent to the trade, places this year's crop at 9,733,000 bales against 10,383,000 last year. This estimate is based on 3,476 replies to 4,200 letters mailed to selected and reliable correspondents including banks, bankers, cotton commission merchant, brokers, proprietors of public gins, railroad officials, and planters, covering every cotton growing county in the South.

The report as to States gives the following per centages of decrease: Arkansas, 15; Florida, 9; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 27. An increase is shown as follows: Alabama, 15; Georgia, 10; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 40.

The correspondents generally report that the weather throughout the fall has been exceptionably favorable for gathering and moving the crop, and that it has been marketed very freely. This crop cost more than usual to make, which fact enforced early and prompt sales. It has been gathered earlier than in any previous season, and has not been held back.

DELIGHTFUL BAZAAR THIS WEEK.

Enjoyable Affair Being Planned by St. Cecilia Circle of St. James.

The ladies of Cecilia Circle of St. James' church are arranging to give a delightful bazaar in the parish house on Friday afternoon and evening and a most enjoyable time is in store for all those who may attend.

While no formal programme will be observed there will be a number of entertaining features, chief among them being an "Old Curiosity Shop" at which articles will be disposed of in a novel and pleasing manner. Miss Carrie Maffitt and Miss Anna Cantwell will have charge of the department with a corps of other young lady assistants.

A very attractive Japanese booth will be arranged under the direction of Mrs. H. L. Borden and she will be assisted in its charge by Mrs. C. W. Bidgood, Mrs. W. G. Elliott, Jr., Miss Mattie Horne, Miss Janie Strange and Miss Lilla Bellamy.

A booth at which fancy articles will be sold will be in charge of Mrs. W. F. Robertson, Mrs. N. N. Davis, Mrs. R. C. Collins and Miss Maude Kingsbury.

In charge of an attractive and elaborate candy booth will be Mrs. C. S. Grainger, Mrs. E. P. Boatwright, Mrs. D. M. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Norwood, Mrs. R. R. Bellamy and Mrs. W. N. Harriss.

The bazaar is designed for the younger members of the parish as well as for the older ones and for these especially a number of interesting voting contests have been made up. No admission will be charged.

AN EARLY MORNING MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Annie Bowen Became Bride of Rev. R. H. Herring—A Bridal Trip.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Batson, No. 503 Market street, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, a beautiful wedding ceremony took place, when Rev. Robert Hughes Herring, until recently pastor of Southside Baptist church, led to the altar Mrs. Annie M. Bowen, and they were made man and wife.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jno. H. Hall, pastor of Fifth Street M. E. church, assisted by Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor of the First Baptist church. Only a few intimate friends and relatives witnessed the service, but withal it was a beautiful one. After receiving congratulations of friends, the bride and groom left on the morning A. C. L. train for Winston, where they will attend the Baptist Convention, later going to Mt. Airy to spend some time at Mr. Herring's former home. After spending some time at Mt. Airy, Mr. Herring will go to Henderson, N. C., and Danville, Va., to look over the fields with a view of accepting a call to one of them.

"A BELL BOY" TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Amusing Novelty in Farce Comedy Is Next Offering at the Opera House.

"A Bell Boy," the big novelty in farce comedy which comes to the Opera House to-morrow night is said to be one of the laughmakers of the year. A long continuous laugh from the beginning until the end of the performance and presented by a company of noted comedians, and a big chorus of pretty girls making a star cast of all metropolitan favorites is said to be what the company is giving the public in this attraction.

All of the latest musical hits from the many operas presented in New York this season will be sung, assisted by a chorus of beautiful girls with charming voices, introducing the very latest novelties in gorgeous costumes, especially designed for "A Bell Boy." The funny comedians and specialties introduced are sure to make one laugh. Sale of reserved seats begins at Gerken's this morning. Price 50 cents.

BONDS ARE SOUND.

Supreme Court Yesterday Decided Case Involving New Hanover Certificates for Roads.

THE NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Watauga Hall at A. & M. College to be Rebuilt—Supreme Court Cases Continued—South Dakota Versus North Carolina.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion in the case of the Commissioners of New Hanover vs. DeRosset, from New Hanover. The ruling is that an error was committed in the trial by the lower court.

The only other case of any importance in which an opinion was rendered is that of State vs. Howard, from Guilford. This is the famous "gold brick case from Greensboro." The opinion affirms the trial by the lower court and is against the defendants.

The case of Jackson vs. Corporation Commission was continued at the request of the Corporation Commission and Attorney General. This is Senator Ward's famous suit to compel the Corporation Commission to increase the railroad taxes from forty-eight million to one hundred and fifty million dollars.

The State Board of Agriculture decided to-night to rebuild Watauga Hall at the A. & M. College at once, and will decide to-morrow on plans. It is probable that it will erect two buildings, one for dormitories exclusively and the other for dining room and kitchen. It is probable that the walls of the burned building will be used for the dormitory.

J. M. Wright, marshal of the United States Supreme Court, to-day subpœnaed Governor Aycock and Attorney General Gilmer to appear in the court at Washington, March 2nd, to answer the complaint of South Dakota in the suit recently instituted to enforce the payment of certain second mortgage bonds issued by the State in 1868 for the Western North Carolina railroad.

FAYETTEVILLE CONFERENCE.

Methodists of North Carolina Are Gathering There in Large Numbers—Something of the Great Gathering.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church will convene in Hay Street church, Fayetteville, this morning. Bishop Richard K. Hargrove, a native of Alabama, whose grandfather was a North Carolinian, will preside, and Rev. W. L. Cunningim, of Main Street church, Durham, will be re-elected secretary.

Presiding Elder R. B. John, Rev. J. N. Cole, of Grace; Rev. J. H. Hall, of Fifth Street; Rev. J. W. Potter, of Market Street, and Rev. J. W. Porter, of Bladen Street church, left for Fayetteville yesterday evening to attend the sessions.

The conference will be welcomed this morning by Rev. T. A. Smoot, pastor of Hay Street church. Bishop Hargrove arrived in Fayetteville yesterday and is a guest of Mr. F. W. Thornton. A meeting of the cabinet composed of the bishop and presiding elders was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The standing committees held a session last night and the various candidates for admission into the conference were examined.

In Hay Street church last night an historical meeting was to have been held at which Rev. J. D. Pegram read a paper on Trinity College and Mr. J. M. Lamb made an historical address on Hay Street church.

There will be present at the conference, 198 ministers; 13 candidates for admission, 5 for ordination, 36 delegathes, 60 members of the standing committees and 25 invited guests.

Grace M. E. Church Officers.

The following officers have been elected by the Board of Stewards of Grace M. E. church: E. Borden, chairman; H. M. Foard, secretary; T. C. Craft, treasurer; A. G. Hankins, superintendent of sexton. Ushers were elected as follows: A. C. Craft (chief), H. M. Foard, C. C. Covington, Roger Moore, T. B. Orrell, Levi McMillan and Eric Norden. Committees were named as follows: On church collection, W. E. Springer, W. B. Cooper, R. C. Merritt, J. F. Garrell, W. E. Pardew and A. C. Craft; on finance, E. Borden, W. E. Springer, W. B. Cooper, C. C. Covington, D. C. Love, J. F. Garrell and W. E. Pardew; on music, E. Borden, W. E. Springer and J. F. Garrell; organist, Mrs. M. L. Chasten.

Brunswick Citizen Dead.

News was received in the city yesterday afternoon of the death the same morning at 11 o'clock of Mr. W. J. Kelly, of Winnabow, Brunswick county, N. C. He died of an attack of hemorrhagic fever which came upon him Saturday. He was in the 38th year of his age and leaves to mourn their loss a wife and three children. Deceased was well known in Wilmington, and the news of his demise was received here with sincerest regret by many friends. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon with interment in the family burying ground near the family home.

— Messrs. E. L. Moore and T. A. Dillon, of Dillon, S. C., were here yesterday.

The Independent Ice Company

ANNOUNCE THEY WILL BE IN POSITION

MARCH 1ST, 1902,

To furnish the citizens of Wilmington with the finest grade of pure crystal Ice ever sold in this city.

We suggest that consumers make no contracts for ICE until we are prepared to supply them.

We are independent of all trusts and combines and will remain so.

J. A. SPRINGER,
PRESIDENT.
dec 4 tf

Rehder's Rehder's

The Big Store is Crowded With Everything for the Holiday Trade.

Christmas Presents for All Mankind.

Big stock Archarena and Croconole Boards.
Lots of new Toys this season. We have no old stock to show.
Our 10 and 25c Booths are crowded with a new and pretty line of Fancy Ware, Pictures, Handkerchiefs Boxes, Pine Trays, Jewelry Boxes, Glove Cases, etc.
Fifty Lap Robes worth $5 each were closed out to us They are very heavy and come in Black, Tan and Green. Will keep off water as well as cold weather. Will sell them while they last for $2.25.
Fireworks of all descriptions. Special prices in our wholesale department.
Biggest stock of Toys every shown in this city are being displayed in our Toy annex, opposite the Big Store.
Ask to see our line of Busset Novelties, they are all the rage North. At the prices we have them they will go in a few days. Come early, before the best are picked out.
Magnificent line of Sterling Silver Novelties. They range in price from 10c to $3.50.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,
FOUR STORES.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and upwards. dec 1 tf

Notice to Depositors

Interest for quarter ending December 1st is now due and payable. Depositors are requested to leave their books for the entry of interest.
A few of the $4 per year size Safety Deposit Boxes for rent. No charge for month's trial.

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
Established 1888.
J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
C. E. TAYLOR, Jr., Cashier.
dec 4 tf

A CORDIAL INVITATION

We have only a few of the Home Savings Banks left. Call and get one for yourself and children before they are all gone. These Banks are LOANED to any one who will deposit or has a deposit of $1 00 with us for the safe keeping and return of the Bank. DO NOT DELAY, they will help you to save money, and the use of them costs you nothing. Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1st.

The People's Savings Bank,
Opposite the Postoffice.
H. C. McQUEEN, President. JNO. S. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.
dec 3 tf F. W. DICK, Cashier.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. H. F. Meier, the horticulturist at McIntyre's Glencoe farm in Onslow, is in the city on a business and pleasure trip.

— Miss Jennie R. Pollock, a charming young lady of Keysville, Va., returned home yesterday, after a pleasant visit to Miss Bessie Taylor.

— John H. Gore, Jr., went up to Lumberton yesterday afternoon to argue an injunction proceeding before Judge T. A. McNeill, presiding in the Superior Court.

— Mr. Sam Lodor returned yesterday from Jacksonville, Fla. He brought with him as a souvenir of the "Land of Flowers" a mammoth lemon which weighed one and three quarter pounds.

— Caterer William Hind, 38th Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Caswell, came up to the city yesterday evening after honorable discharge from a service in the army of 26 years and will leave to-day to enlist with the 62nd Battery, Coast Artillery, Fort Mason, San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CLIMAX.

The Climax Barber Shop, as its name indicates, has reached the highest point of style and excellence. Give us a trial and you receive polite attention and high class workmanship.
DAVIS & GUION,
dec 4 tf 7 South Front St.

Opera House

One Night, Friday, December 6th.
The 4-act Comedy Drama,
"A Romance of Coon Hollow."
Special Scenery.
Singing and Dancing Specialties.
Prices 35c, 35c and 50c. dec 4 3t

Opera House

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.
A Complicated Farcial Extravaganza in three acts.
A Hop, Skip and a Jump.
A Bell Boy.
Produced with special scenery, mechanical and electrical effects.
Played by a Company of Metropolitan Artists.
If you want to laugh keep your eye on the date.
Prices 25, 50 and 75c. dec 3 3t

FRESH BUTTER
—AND—
Butter Milk
To-day.
E. WARREN & SON.
dec 4 1t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between F. T. Mills and W. B. McClellan, under the firm name of the Wilmington Live Stock Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, F. T. Mills purchasing the entire business, and assuming all the debts and liabilities of the firm. All book and open accounts due said firm are to be paid to F. T. Mills, who is authorized to collect and receipt the same. All notes and mortgages to date due and owing said firm are to be paid to W. B. McClellan who is authorized to collect, receipt for and cancel the same.
This the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1901.
F. T. MILLS.
W. B. McCLELLAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have this day sold out to F. T. Mills my entire interest in the business heretofore conducted by us under the style and firm name of the "Wilmington Live Stock Company," under the agreement stated in the notice of dissolution. The business has been conducted under satisfactory management, but the recent death of my brother W. ich occurred a few weeks ago, necessitated a dissolution of the firm. Thanking the public for its past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same for Mr. Mills, I am
W. B. McCLELLAN.
December 3, 1901.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have this day purchased of W. B. McClellan his entire interest in the business heretofore conducted by us under the style and firm name of the "Wilmington Live Stock Company," under the agreement stated in the notice of dissolution. I will still carry on and conduct the Harness and Buggy business and will continue to keep on hand and for sale for my customers Horses and Mules equal to those in any market. The business under the old name of F. T. Mills will be carried on at the old stand, where I will be pleased to serve my customers. Thanking the public for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, I am
F. T. MILLS.
December 3, 1901.
dec 4 1t

Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the superior Court of New Hanover county in an action wherein the Chicago Organ Company is plaintiff and Robert Bronson defendant, I will on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1902, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the the said Robert Bronson, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning in the western line of Twelfth street 30 feet from the northwestern intersection of Dock and Twelfth streets, and running thence northwardly with said western line of Twelfth street 40 feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Dock street 60 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Twelfth street 40 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Dock street 60 feet to the western line of Twelfth street, the beginning, the same being parts of lots 4 and 5 in Block No. 160, in the city of Wilmington, N. C.
FRANK H STEDMAN,
dec 4 4t ws Sheriff.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Elsewhere in THE STAR to-day will be found the President's message, a many-worded document in view of the fact that it does not contain the summaries of and comments upon the annual reports of the heads of the respective departments, as has been customary—a very sensible departure, by the way.

People who expected to find something sensational, something of the Rooseveltian strenuosity type, will be disappointed because, while it is void of ambiguity and sufficiently forceful, it is so conservative as to show that the President realized importance that would naturally attach to his utterances and therefore weighed well his words before he put them into phrases, on paper, and gave them to the printer.

The message begins with a happily conceived and phrased tribute to his assassinated predecessor, coupled with a vigorous denunciation of anarchists and anarchism, and a recommendation for stringent measures to debar from our shores those foes of law and order and the passage of a law giving the United States courts jurisdiction in all cases where attempts are made on the life of a President or of his legal successor, in the event of the death or disability of the President. What he says as to excluding anarchists and those of anarchistic principles or proclivities when known will be generally approved.

He next discusses at some length the prevailing prosperity, the rapid accumulation of large wealth resulting in the organization of great industrial combinations, creating complex problems that must be handled with the greatest care and caution. While admitting that these combinations have aroused much antagonism, much of which, he says, is unfounded, he also admits that there have been abuses growing out of this accumulation of wealth, but, as usual with the defenders of Republican policies, he denies that "the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer." He expatiates on the grand achievements of the "captains of industry" in the development of the country deprecates and counsels against any measures that in the effort to restrain combinations of monopolistic tendencies, might be so ill advised or sweeping as to do more harm than good, and endanger the interests of all. He is so exceedingly conservative on this point that it is evident that he does not favor any attempt to tackle the trusts in earnest, if that were contemplated. The only remedy suggested, which he regards as the basis of other remedies for the combine evil complained of, is "publicity" which might prevent stock-watering and that is about all. As an anti-trust remedy it would be about as effective as a Chinese fire cracker would in blowing up a mountain or a cotton twine in holding a locomotive.

Referring to what are commonly called trusts he contends that while chartered in one State they do business in many and that holding the right to thus do business by virtue of public franchises they are under obligations to the public, and, there fore, the State and Federal government should both have supervisory jurisdiction over them, as the latter has over our national banks, the former to regulate them within its borders, the latter from an inter state standpoint. That is right.

As our foreign commerce is now becoming such an important factor in our national life he recommends the establishment of a Department of Commerce whose special charge it would be to plan for the expansion of our commerce, the securing of more markets abroad, and keeping a close watch on the industrial situation in the interest of all—capitalist, employer and wage earner.

He expresses much interest in the wage workers, whose welfare is second only to the farming interests, for if these two are well off all will be well off. He therefore recommends that no effort be spared to promote their prosperity, and as one step towards this favors the immediate re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, and the strengthening of it where necessary to make its enforcement entirely effective.

He favors the eight-hour labor for Government employes and in the interest of labor at large the adoption of legislation in connection with Inter State Commerce Laws, to aid the States in the effort to do away with contract convict labor in competition with labor outside of the penal institutions. He believes in brotherhoods of labor as conducive to the good of the laborer when discreetly and wisely managed, with a due regard to the relations that exist between the employer and the employed.

As a means to more effectively keep out the objectionable and dangerous classes of immigrants he recommends more stringent immigrant laws, a more thorough inspection system abroad, and a more rigid inspection system at our immigrant ports. We should exclude, he says, not only all persons known to be anarchists or members of anarchist societies, but all persons of low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation.

He rather stretches it when he says "There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy." Taking this for granted a continuance of this policy, he says, is requisite for our continued prosperity, and therefore he doesn't deem it wise to attempt any sweeping revision of the tariff, which might endanger this stability. He doesn't even hint at revision of any kind, but favors "reciprocity as the hand maiden of protection"—a bogus "reciprocity."

He asks "the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it" by his predecessor, but he doesn't take any further interest in them than this mere mention.

Without saying subsidy he commits himself to the ship subsidy business on general principles, calling attention to the discreditable showing made by what there is of an American merchant marine, dilates on the great value of a merchant marine as a commerce, builder, etc., and intimates that as other commercial nations with which we must compete have subsidized ships we must do likewise if we expect to have a merchant marine to cope with them and therefore recommends that "our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities," which means vote subsidies.

He congratulates the country on the establishment of the gold standard, which he thinks is permanently fixed, speaks of the good done by the Interstate Commerce Act and believes it should be so broadened as to give the commission more power to guard the interests of shippers and the public.

He commends the work of the Agricultural Department which has done much to develop agriculture and promote the interests of the farmer, and is doing a great work in its efforts for forest perseveration and for the restoration of denuded forests. The forests he calls "our natural reservoirs."

In connection with this he recommends "a water storage system" in the arid regions for the reclamation of the so-called arid lands, which may thus be made fertile and valuable.

He speaks of the progress made in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii under wise American guidance. Referring to Hawaii he does not favor large landed ownerships, but subdivision of land as is done by this Government with the public domain, giving many an opportunity to become land owners and the tillers of their own farms.

Porto Rico, he says, is prospering as it never did before, and he believes we should show a friendly interest in Cuba by materially reducing the tariff on Cuban imports to facilitate commercial intercourse between that island and this country, and thus benefit ourselves and help Cuba, our protege, along in her efforts to build herself up.

Speaking of the Philippines he says "we have a larger problem there," but a problem which he thinks can be successfully worked out in time, with patience, perseverance and pluck, and worked out to the advantage of all parties interested. The irreconcilables must be dealt with firmly, vigorously and with a hand strong enough to smite if smiting be necessary, while the peaceably and well disposed should be considerately and kindly treated with a view to ultimate self-rule, which should come when they have so far advanced as to become competent for self-rule. Too much haste in granting self-rule, he thinks, would do more harm than good by entrusting to inexperienced hands responsibilities too weighty, with danger of consequent failure and disaster.

He wants a Pacific cable and wants it without any unnecessary delay. If we can't make satisfactory arrangements with some private company, then the Government should proceed to construct one on its own account.

He commends an Isthmian canal as an enterprise of inestimable importance and value to the American people. He believes it should be begun and completed as rapidly as practicable, and therefore he congratulates the Congress that with the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty and the substitution of another, there is now no treaty obstacle in the way.

He follows this with some remarks on the Monroe Doctrine, which he defines as simply a declaration in the interest of peace and harmony, and, if properly construed, a preventive of possible entanglements between this and other countries having business intercourse with the countries South of us. There is nothing in that doctrine, he asserts, by virtue of which we claim any special rights in those countries not enjoyed by other countries, nor anything to prevent other countries, in case of misunderstanding and mistreatment, from asserting their rights and demanding satisfaction, the limit being drawn only on the acquisition of territory forcibly or by concession, or by Governmental colonization, neither of which this Government could permit without annulling that doctrine, to which we must rigidly adhere, with a due consideration for others.

Coupled with this he makes a plea for a strong navy, strong enough to assert and defend our rights and protect our interests where these interests may be threatened.

Believing that the navy must be our main arm for defence he doesn't think it necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but believes that systematic effort should be made to increase the efficiency and value of officers and rank and file, and to this end he declares that positions and promotions in the army should come from capacity and merit and not from favoritism. As an incentive to the continued service of the trained and efficient soldier, he thinks it might be well to increase the pay of the soldier who re-enlists to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

He believes in the merit system in making Government appointments and in civil service rules, in fact as well as in name, and would like to see the merit system extended.

He pays his respects to the Indian, the red ward of the nation, by expressing the opinion that the time has arrived when the tribal system can be abandoned and the Indian go on his individuality as other people do, in other words, having the property they own and are entitled to, they should look out for themselves without the paternal care of the government.

He devotes short paragraphs to commending the St. Louis and Charleston Expositions, to the Pan-American Convention in Mexico, the work of the Postal Department, what we have accomplished in China, favors making the Census office a permanent government bureau, and concludes with a reference to the death of Queen Victoria and the Empress Dowager of Germany, with devout thanks to the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, with the firm intention that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

It is gratifying and perhaps significant that, in view af attempts on the other side of the line to renew sectional agitation, he makes no reference whatever to the South, the only allusion of this kind being where he expresses gratification at the thoroughly restored union and united country.

Schlitz

The beer that made Milwaukee famous

You drink some beers that cause bilious headache. Perhaps you think that all beers do.

The cause of biliousness is the lack of age—too much haste to put the beer on the market. To ferment beer thoroughly requires a process of months. Without it the fermentation takes place in your stomach. That is the cause of biliousness.

Hurried beer is unhealthful. Schlitz beer is kept for months in refrigerating rooms with a capacity of 255,000 barrels—kept almost at freezing point until it is well fermented. Schlitz beer is never marketed until thoroughly aged.

'Phone I. S. 222. Sol Bear & Co., 20 Market St., Wilmington. Call for the Brewery Bottling.

Never Causes Biliousness

Phone 198.

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poison set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation. "But," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and 1½ boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg is sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

CURRENT COMMENT

——Gov. Taft is coming home from Manila a broken and aged man. Two years of that climate is enough to undermine the health of the average American.—*Chattanooga Times, Ind.*

—— Why is McLaurin of South Carolina so popular at club tables in the East? As one Southerner goes wrong politically is he so much of a curiosity as to become somewhat of a lion? If so, the ears must shortly peer through the skin, and then the bray will be recognized.—*Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.*

The Nicaragua canal will be a very expensive affair, but the United States can build it cheaper than any other nation. She can get all the money she wants at 2 per cent. and she has a surplus of something like $100,000,000 lying idle. A little thing like an isthmian canal doesn't disturb this country.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— If Representative Babcock, as is given out, can muster one hundred Republicans who, like himself, have the courage of their convictions in dealing with the revenue policy of the Government he need have no fear. The mass of the Republicans in the United States are quite ready to follow any leader who will push forward on the lines indicated by McKinley.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— One way to aid the butter makers in their fight against oleomargarine is set forth in the bill to be re-introduced in the coming session of Congress, which proposes to tax the oleo colored in imitation of butter 10 cents a pound, or about its full market value, and the uncolored product 2 cents a pound, or perhaps nothing at all. But the legislation ought to consider the consumer first of all, and this can be done by forcing oleo manufacturers to make a strict return of all they turn out and allow none to be sold except for what it is, under a heavy penalty.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Alamance *Gleaner*: Rev. R. S. Webb, a well known minister of the M. E. Church, died at his home near Greensboro last Wednesday night, aged about 56 years. Rev. Mr. Webb was a chaplain in the Confederate army.

— Troy *Examiner*: We hear a new company has bought the roadbed and four miles of track which has not been taken up by Capt. Eekhon, of the Moore county R. R and the road will be rebuilt and extended into this county.

— Newton *Enterprise*: November has been making a record on weather For two weeks thermometers have been going down to 24 degrees above zero every morning We sometimes pass through a whole winter with only a very little colder weather than this.

— Asheboro *Courier*: A. W. Cagle, of near Carthage, was accidentally shot while hunting last week. The gun was resting on the ground, the muzzle pointing towards his shoulder, when his dog ran up and struck the hammer, discharging the gun, the load taking effect in his left shoulder.

— High Point *Enterprise*: Willie Jones killed his hogs last Monday and in dressing found that one of them had two hearts, one being normal size and the other much smaller. —— it is now an open secret that the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company will establish a plant for the manufacture of glass in thr South and that High Point is the most favorable location on account of the large consumption of glass here by the factories.

— Wilkesborro *Chroniele*: The revenue specials are thick in the county looking for Xmas "spirits." They want to get up enough for the entire department to hold under "advisement" during the holidays, and they are doing well towards it. —There is a covey of white partridges that uses near Coot Shepherd's in Lewis Fork township. The other day he and Mr. McCann trapped for them and caught two or three, which Mr. Shepherd has on exhibition at his place. This is certainly something new in Wilkes.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Governor Aycock has offered $300 for the capture of the person or persons who abducted or murdered Miss Nellie Cropsey, of Elizabeth City, the young lady who ten days ago disappeared mysteriously from her home. —— S. P. Satterfield, who lives on Main street, in Roxboro, near the business portion of the town, has been remodelling his handsome residence and the workmen had placed a large pane of glass in one of the front windows. Saturday morning a large buck deer ran down Main street and turning opposite Mr. Satterfield's residence ran into the yard and jumped straight through the window, performing a similar feat on a smaller window in the rear of the room. Leaving a trail of blood, he jumped the back fence, and when last seen was a vanishing streak, going westward. Deer are numerous in that section, but this is the first one to voluntarily come to town.

TWINKLINGS

— Nothing to Lose: Cholly—"I think I may change my mind." Miss Marbleheart (earnestly)—"I would if I were you."—*Judge.*

— "Let's see; wasn't there a romance connected with their courtship?" "Yes. The one he told her about his vast wealth."—*Life.*

— Preacher—"Well, Tommy, how did your papa like my sermon yesterday?" Tommy—"Fine. He said he always did like that sermon.—*Detroit Free Press.*

— The Provoking Jabberers—"Don't you despise people who talk behind your back?" "I should say so. Especially at a concert or during an interesting play."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

— Father, do all angels have wings? No, my son; your mother has none. And then she coughed—dropped a cup and saucer; and said sweetly that he might go to the club, if he wouldn't stay too late.—*Life.*

— Honors Easy: German Student—I know dese scars my face on look not pretty, but I proud of them am. I get them in duels. American Student—Huh! Wait till you see some of our football champions.'—*N. Y. Weekly.*

— After the Wedding: The Countess—You've no idea how embarrassed the Count was when proposed to me. The Dear Friend—I heard it took considerable of your father's money to pay his debts.—*Puck.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Grateful Mother

Danville, Va., January 5, 1901.

Wine of Cardui has done everything for me my heart could wish. I have been married five years and in less than four years I have had four miscarriages. Fifteen months ago I began using Wine of Cardui. Now I have a fine baby girl seven weeks old. I wish I could write my thankfulness to you for your wonderful medicine. MRS. W. L. AVRETTE.

Organic barrenness is exceptionally rare. There are few cases which would not yield readily to proper treatment, but disappointed wives too seldom take the course Mrs. Averette so happily chose. It was a severe test for Wine of Cardui to cure a woman who had suffered four disappointments in four years.

WINE OF CARDUI

is the medicine to stimulate the organs of motherhood to healthy action. The Wine relieved Mrs. Avrette simply by reinforcing her weakened organs. To heal and strengthen the weakened organs of every wife who longs for a baby would bless thousands of homes with children. Every expectant mother should take Wine of Cardui to strengthen the female organs, then miscarriages will be impossible. For every kind of female disorder Wine of Cardui is the medicine to take. No medicine has done so much for the women of America. Ask your druggist for a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui if you are troubled with weakness.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, December 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 35c per gallon for machine made casks and 34c per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Marke firm at 95c per barrel for strained and $1.00 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1.20 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.00 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at $1.20@1.25; tar firm at $1.55; crude turpentine steady at $1.40 @2.40.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	98
Rosin	114
Tar	137
Crude turpentine	83

Receipts same day last year—115 casks spirits turpentine, 330 barrels rosin, 309 barrel star, 62 barrels crude turpentine

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 1-16 cts ₱ lb
Good ordinary	6 7-16 " "
Low middling	8 1-16 " "
Middling	7¼ " "
Good middling	7 15-16 " "

Same day last year, market firm at 9¼c for middling.

Receipts—2,017 bales; same day last year, 2,939

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 60c; extra prime, 55c; fancy, 70c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 55c; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish, 55@60c.

CORN—Firm, 75@77c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15@16c per pound; shoulders, 13@14c; sides, 13@14c.

EGGS—Firm at 20@22c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 20@25c; springs, 10@20c.

TURKEYS—Dressed, firm at 12½@15c; live, 9@10c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 40@50c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money on call was easy at 3½@3 per cent., last loan 4½ per cent., ruling rate 4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487¾ for demand and 486¼@486¾ for sixty days. The posted rates were 485 and 488¼. Commercial bills 483½@484. Bar silver 54. Mexican dollars 43. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds were irregular. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 108¼; U. S. refunding 3's, coupon, 108¾; U. S 3's, reg'd 108¼; do. coupon, 108¾; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, 139½; do. coupon 139½; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, ex int. 111½; do. coupon, 112½; U. S. 5's, do. reg'd, 107½; coupon, 107½; Southern Railway 5's 130¼. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 103¾; Chesapeake & Ohio 48¾; Manhattan L 139½; N. Y. Central 168¾; Reading 49½; do. 1st pref'd 79½; do. 2nd pref'd 59¾; St. Paul 166¾; do. pref'd, 190; Southern R'way 33½; do. pref'd 92¾; Amalgamated Copper 73; American Tobacco ——; People's Gas 99¼; Sugar 123¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron 63½; U. S. Leather 13; do. pref'd, 83¼; Western Union 91¾; U. S Steel 42¾; do. preferred 93; Mexican National 14¾; American Locomotive 31½; do. preferred 88; Standard Oil —; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 63; do. preferred, 122.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 27@27½; do. preferred, 50¾@51¾; do 4s 86@86¾.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales — barrels.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35½c bid; receipts 1,183 casks; sales 857 casks; exports 1,169 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 4,086 barrels; sales 3,318 barrels; exports — barrels. Prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of eight to ten points and, while generally higher than last night, was irregular all the forenoon as the result of spasms of buying and selling by nervous bulls and bears. Many operators devoted the entire forenoon to re-adjusting accounts and to hedging. Receipts, cables and private wire information from domestic points averaged up strongly bullish and were the basis for the early strength. Before noon July worked up to 7.67, sold off to 7.58 and subsequently returned to 7.64. The general idea was that the government figures would be slightly over 10,000,000 bales, but when the figures, 9,974,000, were announced wild excitement prevailed and a rush of shorts to cover started. Commission houses with limited orders fought with the bears for cotton and by great leaps and bounds prices jumped some forty to forty-five points before the demand was in any way appeased and before the bulls were content to turn for profits. December, January, March and May, all sold at eight cents By one o'clock the bulletin board was full to overflowing and two additional boards were brought into use in order to record the enormous trade in progress. The turn for profits sent prices down some twelve to fifteen points, but later in the day the entire market again became strong and worked back to the top figures of the day. The new business done through commission houses made it clear that the public was buying cotton. Fear that Liverpool will come sensationally higher to-morrow and that the South will refuse to sell the remainder of its staple to domestic and foreign spinners, prompted local shorts to cover whre ever opportunity offered. The close was firm with prices net thirty-eight to forty points higher. The South, Wall street and Europe were large buyers all the afternoon.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet at 8 5-16c; net receipts 5,276 bales; gross 15,280 bales; stock 95,056 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 5-16c higher; middling uplands 8 5-16c; middling gulf 8 9 16c; sales — bales.

Cotton futures closed firm; December 7.99, January 7.99, February 7.99, March 7.99, April 7.98, May 7.99, June 7.48, July 7.96, August 7.80, September —.

Total to-day—Net receipts 71,661 bales; exports to Great Britain 22,004 bales; exports to France 5,033 bales; exports to the Continent 13,868 bales; stock 841,653 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 176,695 bales; exports to Great Britain 62,888 bales; exports to France 31,585 bales; exports to the Continent 44,179 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 3,544,443 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,292,765 bales; exports to France 332,300 bales; exports to the Continent 100,150 bales.

December 3.—Galveston, quiet at 7½c, net receipts 22,200 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7¾c, net receipts 5,437 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7¾c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8c, net receipts 1,584 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7¾c, net receipts 2,017 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 9-16c, net receipts 75 bales; Savannah, steady at 7¾c, net receipts 7,643 bales; New Orleans firm at 7¾c, net receipts 18,848 bales; Mobile, nominal at 7¼c, net receipts 3,124 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 5-16c, net receipts 2,983 bales; Augusta, firm at 7¾c, net receipts 1,922 bales; Charleston, holiday, firm at —, net receipts 5,467 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Flour market was steady. Wheat—spot market steady; No. 2 red 84½c. Options were generally active and firm all day, with much profit-taking on the bulges, especially in the last hour, when offerings caused a reaction from the top. Further outside demand, foreign buying and a strong advance in corn furnished the chief bull points. Closed unsettled and ½@¾c lower. Sales to-day included: March closed —c; May closed 83½c; December 81¾c. Corn—spot market dull; No. 2, 69¼c; the options market opened easy under cables and a small trade, but developed afternoon excitement and heavy buying by the oversold professional contingent that advanced prices over 1c. A reaction followed and the close was unsettled at ¼@½c net advance. May closed 69½c; December 69¼. Oats—spot firmer; No. 3, 49½c; the options market was irregular, following corn. Lard easier; Western steamed $9 85; refined easy; continent $9 90; South American $10 50; compound 7¼@7¾c. Coffee—Spot Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 6¾c; mild steady; Cordova 7¼@11c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3¼c; centrifugal 96 test, 3¾c; refined firm. Rice quiet. Pork dull. Butter dull; creamery 18@25c; State dairy 15@23¼c. Cheese firm; late made best large 9¼c; late made best small 10 @10½c. Eggs quoted firm: State and Pennsylvania 26@27c; Southern at mark 20@23c. Potatoes—Market steady; Jerseys $1 50@1 75; New York $1 50@2 12½; Long Island $2 00@2 25; Jersey sweets $2 00@2 75. Cabbage quiet; Long Island Flat Dutch, per 100, $2 00@3 00. Peanuts firm; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; other domestic 2¼@3¼c. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 13. Cotton seed oil was quiet on spot but steady and fairly active for distant delivery. Closing prices. Prime crude in barrels 34; prime summer yellow 36½; off summer yellow 36c; prime white 39@40c; prime winter yellow 39@40c; prime meal $25 50.

NORFOLK, Va., December 3.—Peanut market dull; fancy 2¾c; strictly prime 2½c; prime 2@2¼c; Spanish —c; machine-picked —c. New peanuts, fancy 2¾c; strictly prime 2½@2¾c; prime 2¼c; Spanish 55@57½c.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Liberal profit taking following marked strength in both wheat and corn influenced sharp sags and December and May wheat closed ¼@¾c down, December corn ¼c higher. May corn ¼c higher and May oats ¼@¼c up. Provisions closed 15 to 20c down.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cash quotations: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 72¾c; No. 2 red 78c. Corn—No. 2 64c; No. 2 yellow —. Oats—No. 2 44¼c; No. 2 white 46¼c; No. 3 white 45¾c. Rye—No. 2 61c. Mess pork, per barrel, $15 10@15 20. Lard, per 100 lbs., $9 37½@9 40. Short rib sides, loose, $8 15@8 30. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $7 25@7 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 60@8 70. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 33.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 December 74¼, 74¼, 73¾, 73¾c; May 78¼@78¾, 78¾, 78, 78@78¼c. Corn—No. 2 December 62@62½, 63, 61¾, 62¾c; May 64¼@64¾, 66¼@66¾, 64¼, 65¼c; July 64¾@64¾, 66, 64¾, 65¾c. Oats—December 43¾, 43¾, 43¾, 43½c; May 43¼@43¾, 43¾, 43¼@43¾, 43¾; July 39, 39¼, 38¾, 39@39¼c. Mess pork, per bbl—January $16 07½, 16 17½, 15 97½, 16 05; May $16 45, 16 50, 16 33¾, 16 37½. Lard, per 100 lbs—December $9 50, 9 50, 9 37½, 9 37½; January $9 47½, 9 47¼, 9 35, 9 35; May $9 50, 9 55, 9 42½, 9 42½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—January $8 32½, 8 32½, 8 20, 8 22½; May $8 42½, 8 45, 8 35, 8 37½.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton: Spot, fair demand; prices firmer; American middling 4 5-16d. The sales of the day were 9,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 8,500 bales American. Receipts 38,000 bales, including 33,000 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and closed very steady; American middling (g. o. c.) December 4 14-64@4 15-64d seller; December and January 4 13-64@4 13-64d buyer; January and February 4 11-64@4 12-64d buyer; February and March 4 11-64d buyer; March and April 4 10-64@4 11-64d buyer; April and May 4 10-64@4 11-64d seller; May and June 4 10-64@4 11-64d seller; June and July 4 10-64d buyer; July and August 4 10-64d buyer; August and September 4 6-64d value.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love.

Stmr A J Johnson, Robinson, Clear Run, W J Meredith.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Norwegian barque Albatross, 491 tons, Rasmussen, Demarara, Heide & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., December 4, 1901.

STEAMSHIPS.

Spennymore, (Br) 1,749 tons, Nairn, Heide & Co.

Gallia, (Dan) 1,183 tons, Nielsen, Hamburg, Heide & Co.

Wandby, (Br) 2,580 tons, Pearson, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Moore, George Harriss, Son & Co.

D J Sawyer, 267 tons, Kelly, George Harriss, Son & Co.

W L Maxwell, 260 tons, Bowden, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Chas H Sprague, 260 tons, Harper, George Harriss, Son & Co.

J Howell Leeds, 393 tons, Bateman, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pennewell, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Albatross, (Nor) 491 tons, Rasmussen, Heide & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—712 bales cotton, 4 barrels tar.

W. C. & A. Railroad—874 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 42 barrels tar, 82 barrels crude turpentine.

C. C. Railroad—103 bales cotton, 18 barrels tar.

A. & Y. Railroad—275 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 72 barrels rosin, 46 barrels tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—53 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 42 barrels rosin, 27 barrels tar.

Total—2,017 bales cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 114 barrels rosin, 137 barrels tar, 82 barrels crude turpentine.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels and gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers and all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25 cents, at R. R BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In the matter of Jacob Resnick, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. It appearing to the Court from affidavit filed that a subpœna has been duly issued for the bankrupt, Jacob Resnick, and he has been returned by the Marshal without personal service; the said Jacob Resnick having absconded and is now out of this district and so keeps himself concealed that service of said subpœna cannot be made upon him as provided by law. It is ordered that publication be made in THE MORNING STAR, a newspaper published in Wilmington, N. C., in said District, once a week for six consecutive weeks, citing and requiring the said Jacob Resnick to appear before the Court of Bankruptcy at Wilmington, N. C.

To Jacob Resnick: You are hereby commanded to personally appear before the District Court of the United States, as a Court of Bankruptcy at Wilmington, N. C., on or before the first day of January, 1902, and plead, answer or demur to the creditors' petition filed in the above entitled matter, or judgment will be entered against you, according to the prayer of said petition.

November 30th, 1901.

H. L. GRANT, Clerk.

By WM. H. SHAW, Deputy Clerk.

nov 30 6t

Cocoanuts! Cocoanuts!

Mixed Nuts, Raisins, Apples,

Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Meal and Molasses.

Also a full line of case goods. Prices right. Treatment fair.

PETER McQUEEN, Jr.,

dec 3 tf No. 106 North Water St

Mullets!

NEW CATCH JUST IN.

Also Fish Barrels for packing Mullets.

Salt in 200 lbs., 180 lbs. and 100 lbs. Sacks.

We also have a full line of Groceries such as

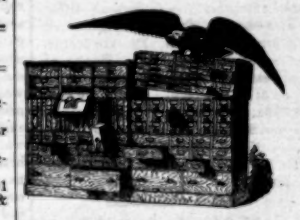
Flour, Sugar, Rice,

Coffee, Cakes, Candy, Sardines and Oysters, Virginia Water Ground Meal

and most any other thing that you can find in the grocery line. All of which we offer to the trade at living prices.

Williams Bros.

sep 26 tf



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Globe Filing Devices are used everywhere, and are recognized as the highest type of labor-saving office conveniences. Globe-Wernicke units are fitted with letter files, card index files, document files, mercantile report files, check files, deposit ticket files, arch files, pigeon hole boxes, daily report boxes, catalogue drawers, legal blank drawers, miscellaneous drawers of various sizes, metal roller shelves, glass door shelves, open shelves, and bases fitted with a variety of drawers, cupboards, etc. All kinds of Office Supplies at

C. W. YATES & CO.,

nov 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

We Think the Douglas SHOES

For Men, Boys and Youths the BEST ON EARTH for the money. We think the same of the

Cincinnati Duttenhofer Shoes

For Ladies and Misses from $2.00 up. We have a few pairs of the $1.90 goods left yet and any one will do well to get them. We think exactly the same as above of our

Cincinnati Hogan Shoes

For Ladies, Misses and Children in cheaper grades. We are paying especial attention to these lines—having the sole agency here

We have many other grades and lines for all classes, kinds and conditions, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best.

Great Bargains in Department Goods Yet—Up Stairs Floors.

We earnestly solicit your patronage. Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans Co.

F. S.—Large stock of Rubber Boots and Shoe just in. nov 26 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

MULLETS, new catch.

Best Cream Cheese,

Martin's Gilt Edge Butter,

Bagging and Ties.

SALT.

A GENERAL LINE OF CASE GOODS DEMAND AT THIS SEASON.

Sole agents for

ROB ROY FLOUR.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

sep

A FULL STOCK OF

Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts, Candies, Cakes, Cheese.

Fox River Butter.

Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars.

Bagging and Ties.

Salt, Fish and Molasses.

HALL & PEARSALL,

(INCORPORATED.)

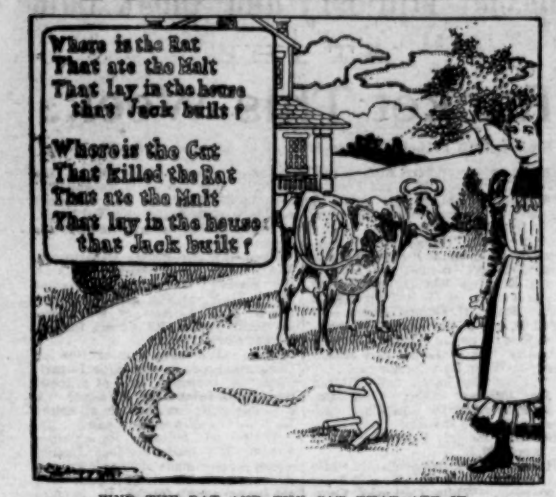
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. oct 31 tf

FOR RENT,

Dwellings, Stores, Offices, &c.

an 22 tf D. O'CONNOR.

PUZZLE PICTURE.


Where is the Rat
That ate the Malt
That lay in the house
that Jack built?
Where is the Cat
That killed the Rat
That ate the Malt
That lay in the house
that Jack built?

FIND THE RAT AND THE CAT THAT ATE IT.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of OLD Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DECEMBER, 1901,

HAS STOOD THE TEST AND PRONOUNCED THE BEST.

McMillan's $3.00 Shoes for Men.

ANY STYLE YOU WANT;
ANY SIZE YOU WANT.

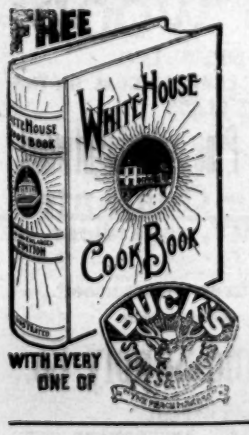
This is the place.

LEVI McMILLAN & CO.,

Fourth and Campbell Streets.

Bell 'Phone 605. dec 3 tf

FREE



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We have made arrangements with the publishers of this famous COOK BOOK, which enables us to present one to each purchaser of our

CELEBRATED BUCK WHITE ENAMELED LINE STEEL RANGES.

Original price of this book were $5.00 per copy. We have a fine assortment of Buck and other standard Cooking and Heating Machines. Also have some special prices.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

sep 18 tf Wilmington, N. C.

We All Want Our Money's Worth!

Which we guarantee to give you at our Store—be your wants great or small.

Our popular prices in Ladies' Shoes

Are from $1.50 to $3.00.

Our popular prices in Gents' Shoes are from $1.50 to $6.

These prices buy the best.

Come and see our bargain counter, where you get twice your money's worth.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

oct 27 tf

The Directors of

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

Having declared the usual dividend of one per cent. for the month of November, same is now payable. Resident stockholders will please call for their checks.

ANDREW MORELAND, Cashier.

dec 1 tf

THE MESSAGE

What the President Says on Important Subjects.

TRUSTS AND RECIPROCITY

How He Would Deal With These Problems.

He Declares Publicity Is at Present the Only Sure Remedy Against Evils of Combinations—While Opposing Any General Tariff Change, He Upholds the Principle of Reciprocity—Advocates Reduction of Duty on Cuban Imports Into This Country—Importance of Building the Isthmian Canal and the Pacific Cable Urged—The Philippines and Other Insular Questions.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president in his annual message to congress says:

The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history, President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The president continues with a eulogy of Mr. McKinley, then turns to the subject of anarchy, denouncing its doctrines and preachers. He says:

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and farreaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

A Subject For Federal Courts.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade.

The president next considers business conditions, which he finds highly satisfactory. He continues:

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

Trade Combinations.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The president adds that there are many reasons for caution in dealing with corporations. He says:

The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole and in the long run, we shall go up or down together.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such farreaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

How to Correct the Evils.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity the First Essential.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and, as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

Amend Constitution if Necessary.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for.

I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Labor.

The president declares that he regards it necessary to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law. In regard to labor he says that the government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and that all night work should be forbidden for women and children as well as excessive overtime. He continues:

Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wageworkers when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

He asserts that the immigration laws are unsatisfactory and that a law should be enacted to keep out not only anarchists, but persons of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation and those who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The Tariff and Reciprocity.

The president declares that nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. He adds:

Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Need For Wider Markets.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

The Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries, and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals. Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

Financial.

The passage of the act establishing gold as the standard money has, it is declared, been shown to be timely and judicious. The president adds:

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Economy in expenditures is urged. Amendment of the interstate commerce act is advised to insure the cardinal provisions of that act. The work carried on by the department of agriculture is next considered and praised highly. The president then turns to forest preservation and irrigation of arid lands, saying that both are highly necessary. He would put all the work in connection with the forest reserves in charge of the bureau of forestry.

Irrigation.

The president continues by tracing the connection between the forest reserves and the water supply. He says:

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights.

The declaration is made that in the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. The president says that the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing wrong.

Insular Problems.

Insular questions are next treated. In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. Porto Rico is declared to be thriving as never before. The attention of congress is called to the need of legislation concerning the island's public lands. In Cuba it is stated that much progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing, and it is declared that independence will be an accomplished fact. The president adds:

Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self government after the fashion of the really free nations.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

Troubles Ahead Yet.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars.

The president declares that the time has come for additional legislation for the Philippines. He says:

It is necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed, so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

The Cable and the Canal.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guarantee or interference of any outside nation from any quarter.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in nowise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guarantee of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power. Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guarantee of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors.

The Navy.

The president devotes considerable space to the navy, the upbuilding of which, he says, should be steadily continued. The navy offers us, it is declared, the only means of insisting on the Monroe doctrine, and a strong navy is the best guarantee against war. He recommends that provision be made not only for more ships, but for more men. Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided, as well as an increase in officers. After indorsing the naval militia forces the president says:

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war.

The Army.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

A general staff should be created. Promotions should be made solely with regard to the good of the service. Congress ought to provide, the president adds, for field exercises. He continues:

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance.

The Merit System.

The president indorses the merit system of making appointments and says:

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. The importance of improving the consular service by the passage of new laws is emphasized.

The president then turns to the Indian question. He says:

We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites. In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial.

Cordial support from congress and people is asked for the St. Louis exposition. The Charleston exposition is commended to the good will of the people. The work of the Pan-American exposition is praised.

It is recommended that the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau.

The Postal Service.

A tribute is paid to the postal service, and the extension of free rural delivery is commended. The postoffice department should be sustained, the president says, in its efforts to remove the abuses in connection with second class mail matter.

Much attention is paid to the situation in China, and the progress toward the establishment of peace there is recapitulated. Stress is laid on the importance of our continuing to advocate moderation in the dealings with China. The president concludes his message as follows:

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received at the time of the president's death assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

NEW WAY TO MAKE LIME.

Discovery of a Process Said to Save Fifty Per Cent in Manufacture.

Scientific men have recently completed at Rockland, Me., an investigation of a new process of burning lime, which it is asserted will revolutionize Rockland's chief industry in that it will reduce the price of making lime from 50 to 75 per cent.

Professor Carleton Ellis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, William O Webber, a Boston expert, and John C. Combs of Boston have been at Rockland conducting tests at kilns. At the conclusion of their work they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the results obtained.

By this new method, which is known as the Eldred process, a cheap grade of coal is used where heretofore wood has been necessary to get the best lime. It is said to be a new discovery in the science of thermodynamics by which the volume and temperature of combustion are controlled. A flame of low heat intensity, thirty feet long, is produced by which a cask of lime is made with thirty pounds of coal.

Very Special Delivery.

"Did she get your bill?"

"Yes; I directed it to her husband and marked it 'personal.'"—Chicago Record.

For Asthma use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

Thousands Sent Into Exile:

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Quina-Laroche

THE GREAT FRENCH TONIC

Grand National Prize of 16,600 Francs at Paris.

When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.

New York: E. Fougera & Co., 30 N. William St.

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HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

CARPETS,
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MATTING,
TOWELS AND
TABLE LINEN.

Bargains in every department.

S. & B. SOLOMON.

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The Unlucky Corner.

New Goods.

Malaga Grapes, Cocoanuts, Cream of Wheat, Oranges.

Great Big Fish Roe Cheap.

Preserved Ginger, Loose Buckwheat, Prepared Buckwheat, Fresh Saratoga Chips, Fancy Red Cranberries, cleaned Currents and Raisins.
Fine Glace Citron.

S. W. SANDERS,

Both Phones 109. oct 25 tf

Wanted, Furs.

5,000 Raccoon Skins.
5,000 Fox Skins.
5,000 Opossum Skins.
1,000 Mink Skins.

And Furs of all description. Highest prices paid. Quotations furnished on application.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

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Flower Seed and Bulbs.

New Stock; Selected Varieties.

Dutch, Roman and Italian Hyacinth Bulbs, all colors; Tulip Bulbs all colors and shapes; Chinese Sacred Lilies, extra large Bulbs; Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed. Now is the time to plant all of the above to get good results. Call at

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From Wilmington for New York.
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WILMINGTON SEACOAST R. R.

On and after Monday, September 23rd, 1901 the schedule on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will be as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington.	Leave Wrightsville.
2 30 P. M.	9 15 A. M.
6 30 P. M.	3 15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington.	Leave Wrightsville.
2 30 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
6 30 P. M.	

Freight must be prepaid and will be carried on the 2.30 P. M. train only.

R. O. GRANT,
sep 22 tf Superintendent.

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. DEC. 4.

COTTON PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Department of Agriculture Estimates the Crop of 1901-2 at 9,674,000 Bales. Production by States

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02.

The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,802 239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, or 2 6 per cent. from the acreage planted. The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,529,954,000 pounds, an average of 169 pounds per acre picked or to be picked.

The estimated production by States, in pounds of lint cotton per acre is as follows: Virginia 176, North Carolina 142, South Carolina 141, Georgia 167, Florida 117, Alabama 156, Mississippi 205, Louisiana 260, Texas 159, Arkansas 173, Tennessee 136, Missouri 196, Oklahoma 196, Indian Territory 214.

In addition to the department's ordinary reporting agencies, 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants have furnished valuable information concerning acreage and production The ginners have also reported the amount of cotton ginned between August 15th and November 20th, this year and last year, with the average gross weight per bale and the average weight of bagging and ties. This has enabled the statistician to ascertain the average net weight of bales for each separate State and for the entire cotton belt, and these weights have been used in determining the total number of bales produced. The average net weight for the entire cotton is 468 2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years. The large number of light bales being marketed and also some reduction in the proportion of lint seed cotton, are subjects of frequent comment by correspondents of all classes.

A MURDERER HANGED.

Made Desperate Attempt to Break Jail a Short Time Before the Hour Set for Execution.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., December 3.—Charles Brown made a desperate attempt to break jail a short time before the hour set for his execution this morning. As his spiritual adviser, Rev. J. C. Diesinger, of Camden, was leaving the cell, in compliance with a wish of the prisoner that he be left alone half an hour to prepare himself for death, Brown suddenly rushed from his cell armed with a piece of lead pipe which he brandished at the guards. Surprised by the suddeness of the attack, the guard fell back. Brown dashed down the corridor, sprang down a short flight of steps and had reached the kitchen. He waved aside guards who were following him, jumped through a window and reached the yard, where he armed himself with an axe. One of the deputies who approached the desperate man was struck on the arm with the piece of pipe, but the others closed in on Brown and overpowered him. He was manacled and again placed in his cell to await execution.

At 10:05 Brown was hanged. He walked to the scaffold without betraying the slightest fear, and had calmed down completely after his desperate attempt to escape from jail. Death was almost instantaneous. Brown's crime was the murder of a wealthy farmer, named Washington Hunter, for purposes of robbery.

DEFAULTING BANK TELLER.

First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., Closed—Examiners Report a Shortage of $100,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The First National Bank of this place was closed to-day pending an investigation by a national bank examiner. It is stated that the closing of the bank's doors followed the discovery of irregularities in the accounts of the teller, Charles E. Fitcham. The bank began business in 1865. Judge J. S. Lamoreaux succeeded the late George West as president early in October this year and H. J. Donaldson succeeded to the vice presidency. The new executive officers began at once a thorough investigation of the bank's affairs and they discovered indications of a defalcation on the part of Teller Fitcham. The investigation was pursued until it was seen that the defalcation had begun many years ago and attained large figures.

Bank Examiners Graham and Van Vranken were sent for and yesterday began a thorough examination. At the close of banking hours they reported a shortage of one hundred thousand dollars. The directors then decided to close the bank pending an investigation and a warrant for Fitcham's arrest was issued. Fitcham is ill at his residence where he is under arrest guarded by two officers.

MISSING MISS CROPSEY.

Jas Wilcox, Charged With Abducting the Girl, Held for the Grand Jury.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Dec. 3.—The preliminary hearing in the case of James Wilcox, charged with the abduction of Nellie Cropsey, was held to day. The court house was crowded. The hearing was before Mayor Wilson and four justices, and lasted over four hours. Wilcox was held in $1,000 bail for action by the grand jury on the charge of abduction. Bail has not been furnished and Wilcox is in custody of the sheriff. E. F. Aydelett appeared for the defendant and made an eloquent speech. The prosecution was represented by J. Haywood Sawyer, P. H. Williams and R. W. Turner. Few witnesses were examined. Among them were W. H. Cropsey, father of the missing girl, and Miss Ollie Cropsey. Divers will make an exploration of the river bottom for the body of the missing girl.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FLOOD OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

President's Message Read and Attentively Listened to in Both Houses.

JOINT COMMITTE APPOINTED.

To Consider and Report Upon the Tragic Death of the Late President—Resolution to Investigate the Right to Vote in Certain States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate listened to the first message of President Roosevelt to-day and adopted a resolution directing the appointment of a committee, to co-operate with a like committee from the House, to consider by what token of respect and affection Congress might express the sorrow of the nation upon the tragic death of the late President McKinley. The message was listened to with marked respect by the Senators. The first portion, dealing with the Buffalo tragedy, excited the most profound interest in the Senate.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Mr. Foraker, senior Senator from Ohio, presented the McKinley resolution, and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

The resolution was substantially that introduced in the House and provided for a committee of eleven Senators to join the House committee.

House of Representatives.

Not in many years have the members of the House listened with such rapt attention to the annual message of a President of the United States as they did to-day to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt. With the most intense interest every word was followed from the announcement of the tragic death of President McKinley in the opening sentence to the expression of the closing wish that our relations with the world would continue peaceful. The reading occupied two hours, but not over a dozen left their seats until it was concluded. Several times there was applause and at the conclusion there was an enthusiastic demonstration on the Republican side.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, that portion of the message relating to the death of the late President was referred to a committee to consist of one member from each State to join a similar committee of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for Congress to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President.

Bills Introduced.

The flood of bills is so great in the House of Representatives that the clerical staff was kept busy all last night and nearly all day to-day recording them. Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, led the list with 252 bills and resolutions. Some of the measures are:

By Mr. Bellamy, North Carolina, to amend the National Banking law so as to permit national banks to consider and treat their surplus as capital in the restrictions on loans; to repeal the duty on wood pulp and all other material used in the manufacture of printing papers and writing papers, and to reduce the duty on manufactured printing papers.

By Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to modify and simplify pension laws of the United States; to prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; to provide for the erection of a memorial arch at Chattanooga.

By Mr. Moon, Tennessee, to create a territorial form of government out of the Indian Territory of Jefferson.

Suffrage Resolution.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution for a general investigation of the denial or abridgement of the right to vote in certain States, with a view to reducing the congressional representations from such States. The resolution recites that "it is a matter of common information and belief that the rights of some male citizens, being twenty-one years of age, to vote at elections is denied and abridged in certain States." In conclusion the resolution provides:

"*Resolved*, That the matter be referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, with power to subpœna and examine witnesses, under oath, and to send for records and other evidence, to investigate fully and completely, and report what if any proportion of the number of male citizens, 21 years of age, in any State, to whom said State denies or abridges the right to vote aforesaid, except for participation in the rebellion or other crimes, bears to the total number of male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States."

The House adjourned until Friday.

THE MESSAGE ABROAD.

Comment of London Newspapers—Caused a Mild Thrill in Germany—Its Effect On the Bourse.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The London daily papers this morning, looking at President Roosevelt's message from the point of view of its literary power and wealth of weighty matters discussed, regard it as one of the most characteristic and remarkable messages ever sent to Congress. At the same time the papers recognize its conservative and business like moderation and that no attempt has been made, as the morning *Post* remarks, "To strike an attitude or carry his listeners away."

On the whole, however, the newspapers are skeptical of any great outcome from the President's efforts in the direction of reform of the trusts, anti anarchism or reciprocity, the idea being that the Senate will effectually step in and prevent any great changes in the existing system.

Most of the papers remark upon the tone of exultation adopted by President Roosevelt in dealing with the canal question, but they do not show the slightest disposition to cavil thereat.

Opinion in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The message of President Roosevelt caused a mild thrill in Germany. On the Bourse, where it was eagerly awaited, the message was received with uncommon interest and the market generally was slightly stimulated upon the posting of a bulletin containing President Roosevelt's utterances about trusts. The shares of the steamship companies fell one or two points on account of the immigration inspection paragraph and the proposed development of the merchant marine.

For Croup use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

GREAT SENSATION IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Government Crop Report — Advance in Prices—Producers Advised to Hold Cotton for a Further Advance.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Government report on cotton, issued to-day, estimating the crop for 1901-2 at 9,974,000 bales, has created a great sensation in the cotton market and has resulted in an advance in the New Orleans and New York markets during the three hours after its issuance of approximately one-half cent a pound. The report fully sustains the crop estimates already issued by such representative concerns as Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., Messrs. J. H. Parker & Co., and the very full and exhaustive report recently compiled by Mr. Theodore H. Price. It is derived, so it is stated, from 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants who, in addition to the authorities ordinarily reporting the crop to the Agricultural Department, have furnished valuable information. It is also stated that the ginners have reported the amount of cotton ginned between August 15th and November 20th this year and last.

Aside from the fact that the indicated crop of 9,674,000 bales is much below what many alleged crop experts have anticipated, the most important feature of the report is its statement that the "average net weight of the cotton bales for the entire cotton belt is 468.2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years." This is nearly 12 pounds per bale below the reported average for last year, and the shortage in the number of bales is therefore rendered more pronounced by the decrease of nearly three per cent. in the weight of these bales. On a total crop of 9,600,000 bales, this is the equivalent of an additional deduction of 200,000 bales, so that the cotton world, if the government report be accepted as conclusive, (and the marvellous record of the department for accuracy in the recent past abundantly justifies such an assumption), is confronted with a crop supply of American cotton of only 9,400,000 bales.

Although the market has advanced quite sharply to day, it is doubtful if the trade at large yet appreciates what such a supply means. In order to correctly appreciate the situation, we must go back to the season of 1899-1900, when the crop was approximately 9,400,000. By the end of that cotton year, notwithstanding the fact that we started the season with a visible supply left over from the previous crop of approximately two million bales, cotton went to 7 pence a pound in Liverpool and 11 cents a pound in New York, and the mills were forced to stop their spindles, because even at that price the cotton was not obtainable at the end of the season. We commenced the current season with a visible of only 917,000 bales, or less than half that with which we commenced the season of 1899-1900. The crop, according to the government reports, is approximately the same. There has been a normal increase in the consumption of American cotton, which is now estimated by Mr. Ellison, the accepted authority, at between 10,700,000 and 11,000,000 bales. If the government estimate of the crop is correct, and the consumption continues at the present rate, there would at the end of the season be an absolute vacuum in the supply. This is, of course, commercially unthinkable Prices must advance to a point that will compensate such unequal conditions between supply and demand, or in other words, to a figure that will check consumption. With print cloth selling at three cents in Fall River, and the American dry goods trade in a condition of unexampled prosperity; with the markets of China and South Africa re-opening to the world; the processes of pacification by the powers progressing; there would seem to be little likelihood of any great decrease in the demand for manufactured cotton goods in Europe, and it is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that the history of two years ago will repeat itself, and that very extreme prices will this year be recorded.

In any event, thanks to the intelligence of the Agricultural Department at Washington, the South is this evening, on the unmarketed portion of its crop, nearly two dollars a bale, or say nine million dollars better off than it was last night, and with the advantage of the present position in its hands, the producers of cotton will have themselves only to thank if they fail through judicious action and sound commercial sense to realize very much higher prices for their most valuable crop by holding it until a price justified by the present small supply is obtainable.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

A Few Insurgent Bands Waging Guerilla Warfare—Peace Commission—Liberal Leaders Ready to Surrender.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

COLON, COLOMBIA, December 3.—According to news just received here the interior of the country is almost entirely quiet. Only a few scattered and insignificant insurgent bands are here and there waging guerilla warfare. This causes the government no anxiety.

The triumph of the Colombia Conservative government on the isthmus will doubtless incalculably strengthen the government's hands. A peace commission has already started for the interior to obtain an interview with Generals Diaz and Jugo and to induce them to give up the struggle and return to Panama. Senor Amador is empowered to grant reasonable terms to Gen. Diaz in the name of the government. The peace commissioners are expected to return to Panama to-day. It is already rumored, however, that Generals Diaz and Jugo are about to surrender. Panamone, in the department of Panama, and the port of Tumaco, in the department of Cauca, are now the only points under Liberal control.

The guard of American marines, which up to to-day has been stationed in front of the offices of the railroad company here, has been withdrawn. A small detail of marines still accompanies the passenger trains across the Isthmus.

Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., sailed from New York for England yesterday, taking with him signed contracts for the building of twelve freight carrying steamers of from six thousand to ten thousand tons, the capital, nearly $4,000,000, to be furnished by Americans.

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the raw sores, expels inflammation and leaves the skin without a scar. Clean, flagrant and cheap, there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

MRS. BONINE'S TRIAL FOR MURDER

The Case Expected to Go to the Jury the Latter Part of This Week.

FRIENDS OF AYRES TESTIFY.

The Wrapper Worn by Mrs. Bonine On the Night of the Tragedy Again the Subject of Discussion—The Pistol Was Ayres'.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, on trial for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., is expected to go to the jury the latter part of this week. Three witnesses, intimate friends of Ayres, were put on the stand to day and swore that they had seen a revolver in Ayres' room. The wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy was again the subject of discussion, the defence putting on the stand witnesses whose evidence was intended to discredit that given by Dr. Shaeffer, the government expert, who had testified that a careful examination of the wrapper had failed to disclose the presence of any blood spots thereon. Duncan B. Hubbard, of Mount Clemmons, Mich., who formerly lived at the Kenmore, testified that he had seen a pistol in a bureau drawer in Ayres' room and identified the weapon in evidence as being very similar to it. Thomas Ford, of Sanilac county, Michigan, testified that while on a visit here last January, Ayres had loaned him a revolver. The witness described the weapon in detail and said that the one with which the killing was done closely resembled it, even to certain marks on the handle. He also testified that when Ayres loaned him the pistol it was loaded. J. C. Stevens also testified to having seen a pistol in Ayres' room and partially identified the one in evidence.

A. E. Berklyn, a dyer and scourer, said it was a simple operation to remove blood spots from garments and that he had frequently done so in a manner to leave no trace of the spots. Witnesses also testified during the morning session of the court to the dances frequently given in the hotel at which Ayres and Mrs. Bonine were present and to the bloody finger marks on the window curtain in Ayres' room. Fred C. Butter testified that he had particularly noticed Ayres and his companions about midnight of the night of the tragedy and it was his impression that they were under the influence of liquor.

Carl E. Fletcher, a detective, testified regarding the rents and tears in the wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy, and Dr. Sterling Ruffin detailed the various tests commonly employed for determining the existence of blood stains. He had examined several specimens from the wrapper in the presence of Dr. Shaeffer and Dr. Carroll and he had found distinct evidences of blood on the wrapper. The wrapper also was torn. The witness was still on the stand when court adjourned.

If young girls would look ahead it would sometimes save them from serious collision with the men they marry. It is here that ignorance is almost a crime. The young husband cannot understand it when the wife changes to a peevish, nervous, querulous woman. And the young wife does not understand it herself. She only knows that she is very miserable.

If ever there is a time when nature needs help it is when the young girl is adjusting herself to the new conditions of wifehood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It promotes regularity, dries debilitating drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All womanly confidences are guarded with strict professional privacy. Write without fear or fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stepheus, of Belleville, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, no backache, and no pain in my side any more. No bearing-down pain any more. I think there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine. I thank you very much for what you have done for me—your medicine has done me so much good."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Situation as Clerk in Grocery Store. Can give good reference. Age 20 years. Will commence at low wages. Address "S," STAR office. dec 4 1t*

Wanted—Immediately, three gallons best quality Sorghum. Apply at the STAR office. dec 3 3t

Fashionable Lady's Maid sells Mistress Elegant Imported Street-Evening Dresses 1-5 actual cost. Almost new; sizes, 34-36. Mrs Sullivan, 196 3rd Ave., New York. dec 4 1t*

Nothing will heat your bathroom so quickly, conveniently and economically as one of our small Gas Heaters, which we will sell for $1 50. dec 4 1t

St. Cecilia Circle of St. James' Church will have a Bazaar at the Parish House Friday, December 6th, beginning at 5 o'clock. dec 4 3t

For the Next 30 Days I will sell at 10 per cent. discount, for cash, all Buggies, Carts, Drays and Wagons; also, Harness of all kinds, Whips, Robes and Collars. P. H. Hayden, Third street, opposite Court House. nov 17 tf

Notice—I have just rece ved car of Jamaica Bananas. Also have Mountain Apples, Cabbage, Butter, Potatoes, Onions and all kinds of country produce. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street oct 4 tf

Choice Timothy Hay, Clover Hay, Straw, fresh ground Meal, Pearl Hominy, Flour, Grain and everything in the Feed line for horses, cows and chickens. John S. McEachern Sons, 211 Market street. Telephones No. 92. jy 8 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 9 tf

FOR XMAS BUYERS.

I will until Saturday, December 7th, duplicate anything in my store at 10 per cent. discount and guarantee delivery before December 25th.

N. F. PARKER,

Furniture and Furniture Novelties,

Bell 'Phone 613 111 Market street. Inter-State 421.

dec 1 tf

Only Remedy Used in Hospitals

To cure nervous prostration is

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Nervous prostration kills more people in America every week than all the infectious diseases kill in a year.—Statistician of *London Medical Journal*.

Nervous prostration, taken in time, is absolutely, permanently cured by Paine's celery compound. There are thousands of physicians' statements to this effect. It is the only prepared remedy used in such cases in the hospitals.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Lola Montalvo, who was Miss Barton's assistant, and is now nurse of the Succoring Hospital in Guanabacoa and wife of Mr. R. J. Montalvo, Warden of the City Prison in Havana, has made this statement:

"Paine's celery compound has been used at the Guanabacoa Hospital as many as five years with great success. Many women were scarcely able to move; there were others with a very weak nervous system. A hundred instances could be given of our patients who have been completely cured by using this wonderful Paine's celery compound. One bottle cured a Miss Agustina Aguero, who had heart disease. She was old and her age was against her. Other medicines had failed. May the Lord bless those individuals who brought it before the market and public."

Do You Like Coffee?

The good kind, the kind that tastes just as good when you are drinking the last drop as it did when you took the first sip. If you want real good coffee try our

Blue Ribbon Coffee at 30c.

Good as the best.
Better than the rest.

We have a cheaper Coffee if you want it—10c, 15c, 2 lbs. for 25c and 25c per lb. Good as can be found anywhere for the price.

DON'T FORGET

That with every 50c cash purchase of groceries at our store you get a chance on a valuable

Toilet Set.

You can see it in our window.
As you pass along the way,
Standing there in artful splendor,
Until Christmas Eve to stay.
Come and see it.
Don't delay.
The drawing takes place
That very day.

H. J. BIERMAN & CO.,

215 Market Street.

Bell 'Phone No. 38. dec 3 tf

We Sell

Flour, Flour, Flour.

"Silver Coin,"
"Always Reliable,"
"Stock's Best,"
"Puritan."

Buy these brands and your trade will increase. We are recognized as selling high grade Goods and lowest living prices. Buy of us.

MIXED CORN in Even Weight Sacks.
MIXED OATS in Even Weight Sacks
TIMOTHY HAY.

We have consignments of

MULLETS.

We sell cheap and solicit your trade.

Vollers & Hashagen,

PROVISION DEALERS.

nov 24 tf

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER.

NIAGARA, CATAWBA AND MALAGA GRAPES.

CALIFORNIA PEARS,

Bananas, Apples,

FLORIDA ORANGES,

Pineapples, Figs and Dates.

J. W. PLUMMER, Jr.,

304 Princess Street.

Bell 'Phone 650. Inter-State 122.

nov 27 tf

"WE WILL BOND YOU."

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Home Office, - BALTIMORE, MD.

Paid up Cash Capital, $1,500,000.00

Surety Bonds of every description.

FIDELITY. CONTRACT. JUDICIAL

Judicial bonds executed without delay.

C. D. WEEKS,

General Agent,

Smith Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Correspondence solicited. nov 18 2m

A BUSINESS DISPUTE.

Is easily settled when the accounts are properly kept. Don't practice false economy by trying to save on blank books We will sell you a set of high-grade well made blank books from ledger to journal, cash books, order books, memorandum books and day books at such a small cost that you can afford the best. Our stock of office supplies is always complete. A new line of Bridge Whist sets; also Playing Cards.

ROBERT C. DEROSSET,

107 Market Street.

Bell 'Phone 26. dec 1 tf

Double Patent Flour.

25 ¼-Barrels Bunker Hill Flour.
118 Barrels B. H. Flour.
103 Boxes 20-lb. L. L. Raisins.
87 Boxes Mixed Nuts.
110 Boxes Fire Crackers.
18 Tubs G. E. Butter.
61 Cases Eagle Milk.
24 Cases Dime Milk.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

208, 210, 212 Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 1 tf

Bagging and Ties.

Salt on hand and cargo to arrive.

Molasses,

Imported and Domestic.

Cheese, Full Cream.

Sardines, Salmon, Cakes.

Dunlap Meal.

Corn, Oats, Hay.

Lime, Cement.

The Worth Co.

sep 13 tf

New Goods.

Bagging and Ties,

New Mullets,

FIRST PAT. FLOUR,

2ND PAT. FLOUR,
STRAIGHT FLOUR.
SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE,
MEAL, GRITS, MOLASSES
WHEAT BRAN,
CANNED GOODS, SOAP,
LYE, STARCH, SALT, &c.

Send me your orders.

Special attention given to consignments.

S. P. McNAIR.

au26 tf

THE LATEST AS TO NERVES AND STRENGTH

It is not muscle so much as the nerves back of muscle which show one's strength and power of endurance. And the study with able physicians of to-day is how to keep the nerves in perfect health and fitted for the strain of everyday living. Headache of every type, nerve weakness, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, languor, restlessness, nervous dyspepsia, muscular weakness, brain weariness, poor circulation,—a thousand different unpleasant feelings and symptoms are due to nerve waste and nerve weakness—especially in women and children. But how can all this be prevented, one will ask? How can my broken-down constitution be repaired, and nerve strength and full, robust health be secured. Just two points to remember: Determine that you will grow strong in nerves and health, and decide to use at once that most famous nerve cure, **COCELIN**. It is delicious in taste, quick in action and makes the wearied nerve tingle with renewed strength and every function the stronger and faculty the brighter by its use. Druggists sell it.

50 cents: or sent by

The Carrollton Chemical Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF MONEY

WRITE US ABOUT IT

Wire Nails, Wire Nails.

500 Kegs Wire Nails, all sizes.
800 Kegs Cut Nails.
50 Boxes Fancy Evaporated Apples.
25 Boxes Fancy Evaporated Peaches.
50 Boxes "Split Stick" Candy.
100 Pails "Cape Fear" Mixture Candy.
25 Boxes Florida Oranges.

—ALSO—

C. C. Nuts, Raisins, Mixed Nuts, Mullets Fancy Cakes and Canned Goods.

And eighty-two car loads of other stuff. Get our prices.

D. L. GORE CO.,

Wholesale Groceries and Drugs.

120, 122 and 124 North Water Street,

dec 1 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in me by the will of the late Ella E. VanOrsdell, I will expose for sale by public auction, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described lots of Land situate in said city, to-wit:

One lot on the eastern side of Sixth street 169½ feet south of Dock street, fronting on Sixth street 45 feet and running back that width 66 feet, being the western part of Lot 3, Block 144. One other lot on the eastern side of Eighth street, 66 feet north of Orange street, fronting 70 feet on Eighth street, and running back that width 75 feet, being the western part of Lots 5 and 6, Block 146. 8% int reserved to reject any and all bids. For further particulars apply to

R. R LEWIS,

Administrator C. T. A. of Ella E. VanOrsdell.

November 20, 1901.

nov 20 4t we

SAY! STOP!

AND LOOK IN THE WINDOW OF THE

A. M. SUSMAN FURNITURE CO.

AND SEE HOW THE

BRASS BED IS REDUCED.

Also look over our fine line of Furniture and see how cheap a good quality of goods can be sold. We have given others bargains and if you give us a call we are sure you will be satisfied with our prices. Very respectfully,

A. M. Susman Furniture Co.,

110 and 112 Market Street.

nov 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Special Millinery and Cloak Sale AT THE Racket This Week.

Five hundred French Felt Ladies' Hats in all good shapes 25c each.

One hundred and fifty rolls all Silk Ribbon, No. 40 and 50, 3 and 4 inches wide, all colors, at 10c per yard. A big drive in Fancy Feathers to close out at 10c, 15c and 20c each. A big drive in Fancy Wings at 5c a pair. Some very handsome Breast Effects in Coat Feathers—Black and Gloss—worth 69c, now 39c. Black Ostrich Feathers as low as 15c and up to $6.50 each. Beautiful Long Plumes sold for $2.00, now $1.69. Bunch Feathers, three Tips in bunch, for 25c a bunch.

A nice line of Ladies and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Hats for 48c each; 120 Wool Hoods for babies and children at 10c; different styles, worth 25c. Wool Fascinators for misses and children for 25c, 40c and 50c.

Beautiful Zephyr Knit Shawls for 69c, worth $1.25.

Handsome Silk Baby Caps, in white and colored, for 25c and 35c and up to $1.00 each. White Cashmere Caps, with ruffles, for 15c. Ladies' Trimmed Hats A big line to close that we sold for $1.50 each, now 98c to close. We sell handsome Hats from $1.50 up. Our stock of Hats is very large. We trim all Hats free that we sell Hats and Material for.

New Cloaks—Child's Reefers from $1.00 up to $4.50. Reefers for children 3 to 6 years, all Wool, beautifully trimmed, for $2.98. A nice line of Misses' Box Coats in Tan Beaver Cloth, Pearl Buttons and Cuffs, worth $9.00; our price $6.00; sizes 14 to 18. Ladies' Jackets in same quality for $6.00.

A nice line of Coats for $8.00. A nice line of Furs to sell cheap. Also a big drive in Ladies' Capes. In this department we sell Ladies' and Children's Underwear. We have Ladies' Vests and Pants, good quality and Winter weight, for 23c each. Ladies' half wool Vests at 48c each; nice ones, three-fourths wool Vests, at 75c, and strictly all wool Vests high grade, at $1.00. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Union Suits at 25c each; better ones at 50c and $1.00. Splendid Child's Merino Vests and Pants for 10c each and up. Ladies' fine embroidered Gowns at 45c; better up to $1.50. Beautiful Mercerized Underskirts at 69c. Black Sateen Underskirts from 50c up to $1.25. A nice line of Ladies' ready-made Skirts—anything from a worsted Skirt at $1.00 to Silk Skirts at $7.50. A nice line of new Applique Trimmings from 10c to 50c. Also a beautiful line Embroideries and Insertions from 5c up. One hundred and forty-eight dozen new Val Laces, handsome goods, from 25c to $1.50 per dozen yards.

Remember our Corset Department. We sell all the standard Corsets in the market. Our Surprise Corset at 50c; B. C. N. at 50c, and Warner's and R. & G. Corsets at all prices. Gaylord's Special 50c Corset for 45c. A good Corset for 25c.

Shoes.—We have a nice line of Christmas goods in our Shoe Department. A beautiful line of Stitched Sandals for Infants for 10c a pair. A nice line of Button Shoes in all colors for little Children at 25c a pair.

Wolfe's all solid shoe for children 5 to 8, best made for 50c. Ladies' house slippers made of elderdown and flannel at 50c, 75c and $1 a pair. We are special agents for the Battle Axe shoe, all styles for ladies and men from $1.25 to $2.50 a pair.

Our men's shoes for $1.25, $1.50 and $2 are solid in every part and will give satisfaction. Our Vicious Shoe for ladies at $1.50 is the best on the market; they are worth $2.00.

We are agents for Wm. Kneeland Fine Shoes for men, every pair warranted, worth from $2.75 to $4.50 a pair. Boys' rubber mackintosh coats for $1.19. Men's Rubber coats for $1.25 each. Men's best Rubber Boots for $2.50 a pair. Hip Boots for $3. Men's fine Rubber Shoes for 25c a pair.

Opaque Linen Shades for 12½c. Beautiful figured shades for 25c each. We have just added a large candy department. Buy your candies from us, all fresh from factory. Candy at 8, 10, 15, 20 and 25c a lb.

Remember our toy department—We sell toys of every kind. Santa Claus makes his headquarters with us. We handle fire works of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Men and boys' heavy Winter caps at 10 and 15c. We have the late style roll brim Hat at $1.25, $1.39 and $1.50. We are also agents for Sweet, Orr & Co.'s overalls for skilled labor at 75c and 90c each.

We are also agents for Morriss & Co.'s Union Made Overalls. Painter's and Brick Masons' Overalls, white at $1. Mechanics' and Carpenters' at $1.50 suit. Engineer's and Firemen's Overalls at $1.80 per suit.

We want your trade. Everybody welcome.

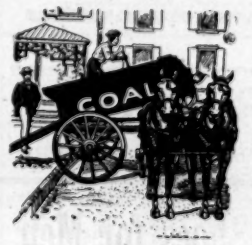
Wilmington's Big Racket Store,

Geo. O. Gaylord, Proprietor.

208 AND 210 NORTH FRONT STREET,

dec 1 tf

COAL THAT IS COAL!



NOT DIRT,

Slate Dust or Impurities

Of any kind and that contains 90 per cent pure carbon, is what you get when you buy our

HIGH GRADE GOODS.

We want good money, you want good Coal, so honors are easy.

We can also suit you on the Wood question. Send your orders to the old stand.

J. A. Springer & Co.

nov 16 tf The Veteran Dealers.

COAL AND WOOD!

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

THE BEST QUALITY AND THE CLEANEST COAL ON THE MARKET. FIRST CLASS

Blackjack, Split Oak, Ash, Pine and Lightwood.

Our Wood we Guarantee

To be perfectly DRY, regardless of weather.

Prices, Weights and Measures Guaranteed.

Give us a trial order and judge for yourself.

The Coal, Cement and Supply Co.,

214 South Front Street.

BELL 'PHONE 645. INTERSTATE 72.

nov 24 tf

Aim Straight for Us

When you want a good shot gun that you can depend upon. We have now a goodly stock and your kind is here, for we have all kinds—single barrel, double barrel and Winchester. Before you start on your shooting trip come here for shells. There are shells and shells but the kind you get here are all O. K.

Complete a line of Hardware at wholesale and retail as you will find in the city.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO.,

109 and 111 North Front Street.

BELL 'PHONE 106 nov 2 tf

The Murchison National Bank.

Of Wilmington, N. C.

H. C. McQUEEN, President. J. V. GRAINGER, Cashier

Assets $1 000,000.00.

Prompt and reliable service. Security. Every possible facility.

UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITORY.

DIRECTORS.

K. M. MURCHISON, J. V. GRAINGER, M. J. CORBETT, W. B. COOPER, N. JACOBI, J. C. STEVENSON, R. W. WALLACE, JNO. F. McNAIR, A. B. NICHOLS, T. M. EMERSON, J. A. SPRINGER, H. C. McQUEEN.

oct 9 tf